

YUAN SHIH KAI IS DICTATOR

STARTS TO END CHINESE REVOLUTION BY COMPROMISE.

Names New Generals. Yin Chang Out in Disgrace. Alvin C. Clark in Pekin for Sheng's Head. Diplomats Protest Him—Li, Head of Chinese Republic.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PEKIN, Oct. 27. Faced by the ever spreading and ever strengthening rebellion, the imperial party has abandoned itself to the hands of Yuan Shih Kai's strong personality, hoping to be rescued thereby from the slough wherein its own incapacity has plunged it. An edict has been issued which confers almost dictatorial powers upon Yuan Shih Kai and bestows the rank of imperial minister upon him. It gives him supreme command of the navy and army and orders the viceroys of the empire to cooperate with him.

It is officially announced that Yuan Shih Kai will start for Sin Yang Chow on Saturday to take over the control of the army. Concurrently Gen. Yin Chang, the War Minister, whose inactivity has disgusted and alarmed the throne, will be deprived of his command and recalled to Pekin.

Rumors of the death of Yin Chang or of his being wounded still persist, though they are not confirmed. Yuan Shih Kai has already begun to take control and has appointed Gen. Feng Kuo Chang as acting commander of the first army now at the front, and Gen. Suan Chi Jui to the command of the second army, which is now mobilizing. Both Feng and Suan are political adherents and friends of Yuan Shih Kai.

The new generalissimo is urging the formation of a third army and also the establishment of a bodyguard of 12,000, the claims freedom to nominate officers of all ranks from regimental commanders upward.

Yuan's preliminary measures are regarded as not excluding a compromise with the rebels. There are, indeed, rumors that he fully intends to negotiate with them, while in some quarters it is even declared that he is likely to prove more friendly to the rebels than to the Government.

It is, of course, notorious that his endorsement with supreme power is not ascribable to any love of him felt by the imperialists, but to their desperate need of a savior, and nobody realizes this fact more clearly than does Yuan Shih Kai.

He numbers his friends strongly among the anti-Manchus, and many believe that secretly he sympathizes with the revolutionists.

The Dowager Empress has contributed 100,000 taels, or more than \$500,000, to the war chest.

The unfortunate Sheng Hsuan Hui would probably now be in imminent danger of execution but for the intervention of the foreign Ministers. The session of the assembly which demands his execution has circulated a memorial to the Throne asking for his death. Hearing of this one of Sheng's supporters hurried to the American Legation to seek aid for the imperiled statesman.

This move resulted later in a joint visit of the American Charge d'Affaires and the British, German and French Ministers to Premier Ching. The violence of the previous day's anti-Sheng editorials justified the fear that the Manchurian authorities would send to the clamor against him.

The representatives of the governments interested in the currency reform schemes felt compelled to champion the fallen Minister—all the more so as he had supported them throughout the agitation resulting in the revolutionary outbreak. Ching yielded to the diplomats and sanctioned the placing of a guard of legion troops under an American officer to secure Sheng's safety. This guard leaves forthwith for Tientsin to protect him.

The National Assembly renewed its attack to-day upon the Government and demanded the immediate opening of a free parliament with a cabinet which is to be responsible thereto. It also demands that political offenders be pardoned and that the Viceroys of Szechuan and Hupeh be punished.

The Government announces that the imperial troops have recaptured Cheng-chu. An unofficial report asserts that there has been severe fighting around Hsiao and that 700 rebels were killed.

Gen. Li Yuan Heng, the rebel leader in the south, has informed the foreign consuls at Hankow that he has been proclaimed President of the Chinese Republic. The Ministers of the various countries here also received a copy of Li's proclamation, but have not made any reply.

Gen. Li has drawn up a list of things which are declared contraband of war. He includes in this list vessels carrying the articles which are declared contraband. To this the foreign Ministers have objected.

Li proposes to administer the customs revenues at the ports which he now controls. The Ministers have objected to this also on the ground that these revenues are already pledged to various objects and should remain in the care of the Inspector-General of Chinese Maritime Customs.

It is said that the Ministers recognized the situation created by force majeure as affecting foreign interests in accordance with the provisions of international law on this subject.

The new "President of the Chinese Republic" is reported to have revealed ability and tact in his negotiations and a desire to avoid misunderstandings with the Powers.

The fear that the uprising will soon reach Peking is becoming stronger, and there is a general exodus of officials and Manchu families from the capital. The settlements at Tientsin and the southern concessions are filled with refugees.

London, Oct. 28.—The Post's Shanghai correspondent reports an interview with Li Yuan Heng at Hankow in which Li Yuan Heng scouted the suggestion that Sun Yat Sen was at all connected with the revolution.

Asked whether if Yuan Shih Kai adopted the cause of the republicans he would be chosen for President Li replied that Yuan Shih Kai was too despotical. Asked if Sun Yat Sen would be supported the reply was that he was too theatrical.

Hongkong, Oct. 27.—The reported capture of Canton by the rebels is untrue. The city is quiet.

Political reforms were peacefully ad-

HEINZE HOME FOR TRADESMEN

ARTHUR P. PUTS MADISON AVE. IN PERIL AGAIN.

Offers His Residence Opposite J. P. Morgan's for "Business Use," and His Agent Says That a Beauty Doctor Is Now Arranging to Lease the Place.

Residents of Murray Hill who have been fighting the trade invasion for several years were shocked yesterday when they saw displayed on the residence of Arthur P. Heinze, opposite the home of J. P. Morgan, a big sign offering the property "for sale or rent for business use."

The sign could be seen for blocks and those who passed through Madison avenue yesterday could not help remarking what the renting of this fine dwelling would mean to that district. The house faces the extensive grounds in front of the residences of Mr. Morgan and his son, which take in the entire east side of the block between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets.

What Mr. Heinze wants for the property outright or in rental could not be learned from the Ernestus Gulick company, which has charge of it. Mr. Gulick, however, said that negotiations are being carried on by a beauty doctor for a lease of the house for a term of years. Though the house is in Madison avenue it is not in the restricted district. The Middle road, which was the western boundary of the Murray Hill farm, crosses the property diagonally, leaving only a small part of the front of the building within the restricted area. The house adjoining to the north, however, is affected by the restriction.

There are few finer houses in the Murray Hill district than that of Arthur P. Heinze. He bought it a number of years ago and has occupied it ever since as his city residence. During these years, it was said yesterday, he spent at least \$100,000 in beautifying the place. The Old World was raked for art treasures and it is said the rugs and tapestries are among the most costly to be found anywhere.

The house is a five-story and basement, high stone fronted dwelling. It is 28 feet wide and 100 feet deep and adjoins the Thirty-sixth street corner, which is occupied by Mrs. William Outhout, who is Mr. Morgan's sister. Among the many features of the house is a small theatre on the roof.

No reason was given yesterday for Mr. Heinze's decision to part with the house except that he has not got over the effect of the panic of 1907.

This is the second attempt made within the last two years to introduce trade in that part of Madison avenue. The last assault was looked at with a cost of about \$1,000,000 by George F. Baker, Jr., and several other residents of the section. The northwest corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-eighth street was encumbered by the Alston, an old fashioned apartment house, which was bought by Frederick Johnson, a builder, for the purpose of erecting a fine apartment house. No objection was made to this sort of a structure. Mr. Johnson proceeded with the building, and after the steel work had reached the first floor he let it be known that he had changed his mind and that a business building would be erected instead of an apartment house, as first planned. Mr. Baker, whose residence adjoined the new structure, through a representative got the figure at which Mr. Johnson would sell. The price was close to \$1,000,000. After a little dickering Mr. Baker and several other owners interested in the preservation of the residential character of the street paid Mr. Johnson his price. Mr. Baker is now erecting a six-story business building on the property. But the building will be so restricted as to outside signs and decorations that there will hardly be any difference between it and the adjoining dwellings.

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OPUM KILLS DOCTOR'S CHILD.

Little Girl Gave Sugarcoated Pellets to Baby Brother.

Charles E. Gardner, Jr., the one-year-old child of Charles E. Gardner of 27 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, died Thursday night after eating the sugarcoated opium pellets which had been given the infant by his sister, Geraldine, 3 years old.

Dr. Gardner had given his wife some of the pellets when she went to the country in the summer for use by the children in case of colic, and on her return home she put them on a high shelf in the nursery. The little girl found the pellets on Thursday in the absence of her mother and started to suck the sugarcoated pills. She liked it and gave several of the pellets to her infant brother. When Dr. Gardner happened to visit the nursery in the afternoon he found the pills scattered over the floor, the infant in bed in a state of coma and Geraldine crying alongside of him.

Dr. Gardner called in two neighboring physicians, but the baby died within three hours. Geraldine soon recovered.

KILLED BY CRAZY JAPANESE.

Gardener, Suddenly Insane, Shoots Employer and an Office Visitor.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 27.—W. N. Selig of Chicago, head of a motion picture company, was probably fatally wounded and Francis Boggs, manager of the Pacific coast department of the picture concern, was killed to-day by a Japanese gardener. The Japanese is in jail charged with the crime, which, it is said, was committed without provocation when the Japanese suddenly went crazy.

The tragedy occurred at the studio of the Selig company at Edendale, a suburb of Los Angeles. Selig, who had arrived here on business from Chicago early yesterday, had gone to Edendale early to-day to meet Boggs. The two men were holding a conference in the office when, according to the police, the Japanese, who gave his name as Frank Minamoto, and who had been employed at the studio as the gardener for two years, suddenly entered.

He was armed with a revolver, with which without warning he opened fire. Two shots took effect in Boggs's body and two more in Selig's.

Str. Bridgeport Enclaves the Fleet. Three ships daily, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 4 P. M. Fall River, children 25c. Tickets at 171 B'way and Pier—Ad.

SUICIDE IN THE BUCKINGHAM.

Heinrich Mayer, Retired Merchant, Swallows Potash Cyanide in Hotel.

Heinrich Mayer, a retired silk merchant who lived with his wife and nephew at the Hotel Buckingham, Fifth street and Fifth avenue, was found dying in his rooms at the hotel yesterday afternoon with a glass at his side which contained the remnants of a draught of cyanide of potassium. He died soon after he was found. Coroner Holtzhauser signed a certificate showing that Mr. Mayer had committed suicide. The discovery of his condition was made by his chauffeur, who came into his rooms at 5 o'clock. Mr. Mayer was lying on the floor. He was garbed in a bath robe. The chauffeur spoke to him, but he did not answer. On the dresser was a piece of paper upon which was written:

Mrs. Mayer will be at Dr. Peterson's office. Please find me very sick but want him to come over with Mrs. Mayer without fail. Don't let the people in the hotel know anything about it.

The chauffeur slammed the door and ran for an elevator. On the way he met Charles Morris, Mr. Mayer's secretary. The two went up in an automobile to the office of Dr. Frederick Peterson, 335 Park avenue. Mr. Mayer was suffering from neurasthenia and was under Dr. Peterson's care.

On the way back to the hotel Dr. Peterson picked up Dr. Robert Pou and Dr. Armstrong, a group of 20 West Fifth street. They worked over Mr. Mayer but could not revive him.

The doctors notified the office of the Coroner and early in the evening Coroner Holtzhauser made an examination at the hotel. He found a glass with a film of cyanide at the bottom. There was also a paper containing such of the powder as Mr. Mayer had not swallowed. The Coroner found a sealed envelope addressed to Mrs. Mayer. He gave it to her without opening it.

Mr. Mayer, his wife and nephew came to the hotel from Buffalo on September 16. They had planned to give up their rooms soon to go to California for the winter.

Oscar Essvesset, who is head of the silk firm of Passavant & Co., 82 Green street, said last night that Mr. Mayer had been a member of his firm ten years ago. His nephew, Heinrich Senthagen, is now one of the partners. Mr. Mayer retired and since that time has spent most of his time travelling in California. He came to this country from Germany thirty-five years ago.

JUROR SCORES PROSECUTOR.

Charges Assistant District Attorney With Bulldozing Defendant Gets Off.

After one of their number had objected to the manner in which the Assistant District Attorney questioned a defendant yesterday morning, a juror, Malone, a part of General Sessions a jury brought in a verdict of acquittal. Assistant District Attorney McGuire was cross-examining Charles Kirschner of 836 Grand street, Brooklyn, who was on trial for manslaughter in the first degree.

Suddenly Thomas B. Tuttle of 35 West 11th street, who was in the second seat in the jury box, stood up. "Your Honor," he said, "I protest against the methods and questions of the District Attorney. It is unfair. It is bulldozing."

"Your Honor," said Mr. McGuire, "what have I done? I only want to elicit the truth."

"I don't think the prosecuting attorney has done or said anything improper," said Judge Malone. "He is a zealous official and is only anxious to bring out the truth."

At 15 last Kirschner was driving a truck at Water street and Wall and ran over and killed Loyz Comba (Carvalho) of 104 Forty-third street, Bayonne, N. J. Witnesses told the District Attorney that Kirschner was racing his truck against one driven by John Zwiler of 336 South First street, Brooklyn, and that the accident was due to carelessness. Both drivers were indicted for manslaughter, but the case against Zwiler was dismissed.

BLIND PUPILS OUT FIRST.

Nightless Children Holding Hands Troop From School in Fire Scare.

Nine blind children of Public School 20 led the other pupils to the street yesterday afternoon when the clang of fire engines came up from Rivington street below. The nine held hands and filed carefully but quickly down the stairs with the precision of little soldiers.

The fire wasn't in the school, but was just across the way, and the teachers in East Side schools know from experience how easily a panic starts at the sound of the engine. So the gongs for the fire drill rang and Miss Bird, who has charge of the blind children in a room near the top of the building, ordered them to take hold of hands and then led them downstairs. The teachers in other rooms held their little charges back until the blind ones had passed and then the 3,000 marched down the stairs and into the street without even a ripple passing along the straight lines.

WANT NO HELP FROM COOK.

Danish Charitable Societies Refuse His Offer of a Lecture.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, through his friend Count Holstein, offered yesterday to deliver a lecture here and give the proceeds to the Greenland Eskimo mission and other charitable organizations.

All the societies included in the offer declined it.

MISS SWORDS'S REQUESTS.

Gives \$41,000 to St. Luke's Hospital and \$20,000 to Columbia—Other Gifts.

The will of Miss Phoebe Caroline Swords, who died at 48 East Sixty-seventh street on October 7, leaves total bequests of \$41,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, of which \$30,000 is to endow four beds at \$7,500 each, \$10,000 is for the general endowment fund and \$1,000 for the hospital endowment fund for books and periodicals.

The will leaves \$20,000 to Columbia University, of which \$10,000 is to endow a scholarship at the College of Physicians and Surgeons to be known as the Francis E. Doughty, M. D. scholarship. The Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind gives \$10,000, and \$1,000 goes to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for drinking fountains. The Metropolitan Museum receives \$5,000.

To her aunt, Mrs. Phoebe C. Lawrence, near Nineteenth street and Broadway, she leaves her personal effects and \$50,000. The residue of the estate goes to her brother, Henry C. Swords, president of the Fulton Trust Company. Miss Swords was a member of the Barnard Club and the Huguenot Society.

DR. CAMPBELL ARRIVES.

Well Known London Preacher Denies That He Is to Succeed Dr. Aker.

The Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London, who arrived yesterday by the White Star liner Adriatic, said there was no truth in the report that he was to succeed Dr. Aker at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, declared that he believed in woman suffrage, that he was an advocate of liberal Christianity and that he preached the gospel in modern terms and in keeping with the evolutionary spirit of the age. He predicted the coming of a revolution against materialism, said that women were more religious than men because they were better, that Christian missionaries must recognize the good in the religions that they sought to evangelize and that he believed that mammon worship was the Christian sin of the day.

Dr. Campbell will be in North America three months and will preach in this city, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Chicago and Canada.

TAFT ON TRUST PROSECUTIONS

WOULD RATHER CUT OFF HAND THAN DISTURB BUSINESS.

Denounces Idea of Giving Any Sort of Political Coloring to Law Department's Acts Says Business Must Be Kild of "Contagion and Disease."

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—In an address here to-night on the question of trust prosecutions President Taft declared that he would rather cut off his hand than to do anything to disturb the business of the country, especially to disturb it for a purpose with any coloring of political advantage.

Following this assertion Mr. Taft explained his policy with regard to trust prosecutions, saying, first, that general business was suffering from "contagion and disease," of which it must be rid, and then that he had no discretion on the enforcement of the law.

"I do not believe," continued the President, "that the great majority of business needs to square itself with the law."

Mr. Taft arrived in Chicago for a three days visit at 7:15 this evening. His speech was made before a mass meeting of citizens under the auspices of the Hamilton Republican Club.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—Seated indiscriminately about the tables 1,800 employers and employees of Milwaukee lunched with President Taft to-day at the Auditorium and heard him speak on the relations of capital and labor.

The President declared in favor of trade unions, lauded them for their work in securing progressive liability legislation and their success in bettering conditions, and then attacked their use of the secondary boycott and declared for a strict enforcement of the law against the unions in such cases.

The keynote of the President's message to labor was strict adherence to the law. He said that the law must be enforced against the labor union when it violated its statutes, just as it must be enforced against the illegal trusts. He urged the adoption of workmen's compensation legislation and asked that in framing such legislation and in the settlement of all difficulties between employers and employees the two sides consult more freely and desist from a spirit of hostility. He said:

"I have always advocated the existence of labor unions. Without them the individual laborer or workman or employee would be at the mercy and wholly unable to meet the conditions in his relations with his employer, the greater capital and force and power of his employer, and therefore it is essential to have an organization among them and to have what we call trade unions."

"I wish to point out some of the good that has come from these unions and some of the evil that has come, and which those who are chiefly in interest ought to take into account. In the first place those who are at all familiar with legislation in the interest of the employee and of the workman must know that that legislation has had its chief promotion from the action of the trade unions."

"We have a commission that is engaged in trying to solve the question of workmen's compensation. The difficulty about our present system has been that it has had no uniformity in operation for those who have been injured in the employ of their employers. Dependent upon circumstances, the courts, judges, and lawyers in particular places, because the law differed, one man for an injury that was not at all severe might get a verdict of \$2,000 and another whose whole life was ruined might be thrown out of court on the ground that there was a complete defense to his recovery. At all the best, whether serious or not, the ambulance chasers and the lawyers thrived on the business. I used to be a lawyer and I dare say of my profession what I choose."

"Now if by legislation we could take out of the courts the damage suits, we could certainly reduce in number half the suits that are brought into the courts, and we could reduce in the time they take perhaps one-fifth more, so that the courts would have time to attend to other business and would be able to give that expedition in court procedure that is so absolutely essential in order that we may have justice at all, because justice delayed is injustice."

"Now trade unions also, I don't doubt, have brought higher wages and better conditions, but they have stood up in those times when the interests of the employer and employee were opposed and they have fought out the fight. They have increased the rate of wages and improved the general conditions of their employment, but on the other hand there has been nothing to do but that such organizations have prompted and times violations of law, violence, the secondary boycott and other means of seeking illegally to compel their employers to respond to their demands. Under these conditions there has been nothing to do but to enforce the law, and the first lesson I would impart to both employers and employees is the absolute necessity, if we are going to have permanent industrial peace, of the closest adherence to the law."

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BROTHER SERVES FOR BOTH.

William Goes to Prison So That John May Be Free to Support Their Mother.

When William O'Donnell, 22 years old, and his brother, John, a year younger, were arraigned for sentence before Judge O'Sullivan in General Sessions yesterday Mr. Kimball, the probation officer, told the court that the young men were anxious that one of them should escape a prison sentence so that their mother would not be deprived of her support. They had pleaded guilty to assault.

They live at 272 East 14th street. It was a matter of no moment to them, Mr. Kimball said, which went to prison, but one of them must have his liberty. He added that John's employer was willing to take him back. As there was work waiting for him sentence was suspended on John.

When William learned that his brother was to be released to take care of their mother he grasped his hand and the two brothers stood side by side while Judge O'Sullivan complimented them on their devotion to their mother and to each other. He then sentenced William to the Elmira reformatory. After a hearty handshake William was led back across the Bridge of Signs and John left the court to tell his mother the news.

HELD UNDER WATER BY AUTO.

Woman Saved by Friend After She Runs Car Into Lake to Avoid a Smash.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 27.—Mrs. R. Adele Goerwitz of New York, a summer resident of Greenwich, was driving an automobile this afternoon through Ladinoles Rock Farm, the estate of William L. Marks of New York, which is now being used by the public while the Post road is being rebuilt.

She was rounding a curve in the road when she met a touring car and as she was unable to turn out for it she turned her car from the road into the lake on the Marks estate. The car ran to a depth of four or five feet and turned over, pinning Mrs. Goerwitz under the steering wheel below the surface.

James Bryson of Stamford, who was riding with her, was thrown clear and succeeded in extricating Mrs. Goerwitz. She was taken to Stamford in another machine and later went back to the scene of her accident, and after the car was hauled out and new dry cells installed she drove it back to town.

The automobile which caused her to turn out drove away without lending any aid. It bore a Jersey number.

STUMPING FOR HER BROTHER.

Miss Goldstein Made Two Short Speeches at Ballies Last Night.

Miss Rose Goldstein last night made good her promise that she would take the stump for the reelection of her brother, Assemblyman Louis Goldstein of Brownsville, who is ill in the Jewish Hospital. She went from her home at 115 Liberty avenue in the automobile of the Democratic leader of the Twenty-third Assembly district, James Monahan, to a mass meeting at Fulton street and Rockaway avenue. She was cheered as she mounted the speakers' platform. Miss Goldstein said:

"Gentlemen: I mean to take up only a minute or two of your time. I come here to ask you to support my brother in his effort for reelection. He has worked faithfully for the interests of the people. He has been a loyal Democrat. He is being attacked by political rivals while he lies on his sickbed. He cannot answer them. They know it. You know the worth of my brother as a man. Will you help me to elect him? I thank you with all my heart."

She was then taken to another mass meeting at Atlantic Park, Ralph avenue and Prospect place, where she spoke in the same vein.

COMMUTERS GAIN A POINT.

P. U. Commission Decides That Proprietary Rates Are Unreasonable and Unjust.

The New Jersey Board of Utility Commissioners in Jersey City yesterday made public their findings in the matter of increased rates for transportation of passengers between New York and New Jersey by the several railroad companies operating railroads within the State.

The decision is that the rates scheduled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Erie Railroad Company, the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are unreasonable and unjust.

The board originally suspended for two months the operation of the increased rates, which were to go into effect on August 1.

CRANE TO RUN IN PUTNAM.

Democrats Requested to Write His Name on the Official Ballot.

A despatch received at Democratic State headquarters yesterday afternoon from the provisional Democratic committee in charge of the Putnam county reorganization announced the nomination of Assembly by the committee of Samuel Crane, who was beaten by several hundred votes in the last campaign for the Assembly. It is too late to have Mr. Crane's name printed on the ballot, but the Democrats of the county opposed to the bargain by which Assemblyman John R. Yale, Republican, was to have a walkover have been requested to write Mr. Crane's name on the ballot.

The fact that the committee has named Mr. Crane gives the Democratic State committee authority to recognize the provisional committee as the only regular Democratic organization of the county.

RICHARD E. BREED SUED.

The Mortens Ask \$21,000 for Carriage Collision With Auto.

Richard E. Breed, president of the American Gas and Electric Company at 30 Church street, and of many public service corporations throughout the country, was sued yesterday for \$21,000 damages because his automobile collided in Central Park on May 13 last with a carriage owned by Alexander Morten of 141 East Twenty-first street in which Mr. and Mrs. Morten were riding.

Mrs. Morten sued for \$1